



GERMAN EDITOR



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN



MILITARY GOVERNMENT



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, U. S.
CONTROL OFFICE APO 742 U. S. ARMY

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Writing the Position Description.	AG 230.418 GAP-AGE 20 July 1946, USFET
Control and Issue of Certificates of License and License Plates for US Army Vehicles in the European Theater	Circular No. 114 14 August 1946, USFET
Travel Orders for German Civilians	Circular No. 116 22 August 1946, USFET
Laundry, Dry Cleaning, and Related Services	AG 331.3 GDS-AGO 23 August 1946, USFET
Theater Signal Communication Service.	AG 311 GDS-AGO 23 August 1946, USFET
Organization, Command and Administration of Military Communities in Germany and Austria	AG 322 GCT-AGO 23 August 1946, USFET
Travel in Reichspost Railway Mail Cars by Unauthorized Persons	AG 311.1 PMG-AGO 23 August 1946, USFET
Top Secret Control Procedure	AG 371 GBI-AGO 24 August 1946, USFET
Non-Appropriated Funds	AG 130: GAP-AGO 27 August 1946, USFET
Safeguarding Official Seals and Facsimile Signature Stamps	AG 371.2 GBI-AGO 27 August 1946, USFET
Individual Travel in the European Theater	Circular No 120 28 August 1946, USFET
Identification	Circular No. 119 28 August 1946, USFET
Report of Military Personnel Classification Procedures.	AG 220.01 AGJ 28 August 1946, USFET
Authorization for Return of Military Personnel and US War Department Civilians and their Dependents by Commercial Transportation	Circular No. 122 29 August 1946, USFET
Control Council Law No. 35, "Conciliation and Arbitration Machinery in Labor Conflicts" - Revision of MGR Title 15.	AG 010.6 (MD) 29 August 1946, OMGUS
Statistical Form No. MG/PS/10/F Revised August 1946	AG 315 (IA) 29 August 1946, OMGUS
Financing of Occupation Costs, Reichsbahn US Zone	AG 012.3 (FD) 30 August 1946, OMGUS
Reduction in Use of Packaged Gasoline	AG 463.7 RMJ-AGO 30 August 1946, USFET
Disposal of L-4 Type Aircraft	AG 452.1 GDS-AGO 30 August 1946, USFET
Warrants for Railway and Ferry Travel in Denmark	AG 531 GDS-AGO 3 Sept 1946, USFET
Population Statistics for US Zone and US Sector Berlin	AG 091.4 (CA) 3 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Disposition of Ex-PWs Appearing in the American Zone without Discharge Certificate	AG 383.6 (AD) 3 Sept 1946, OMGUS

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Photo by Bowlds, PRO, OMGUS

GERMAN EDITOR — The picture on this week's cover shows the political editor of "Der Tagesspiegel," US-licensed Berlin newspaper, going over press copy with one of his reporters. These two men together with the 248 other staff members give Germans in Berlin complete, accurate, impartial coverage of foreign and domestic news. Other pictures of "Der Tagesspiegel" appear on pages 14-15.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

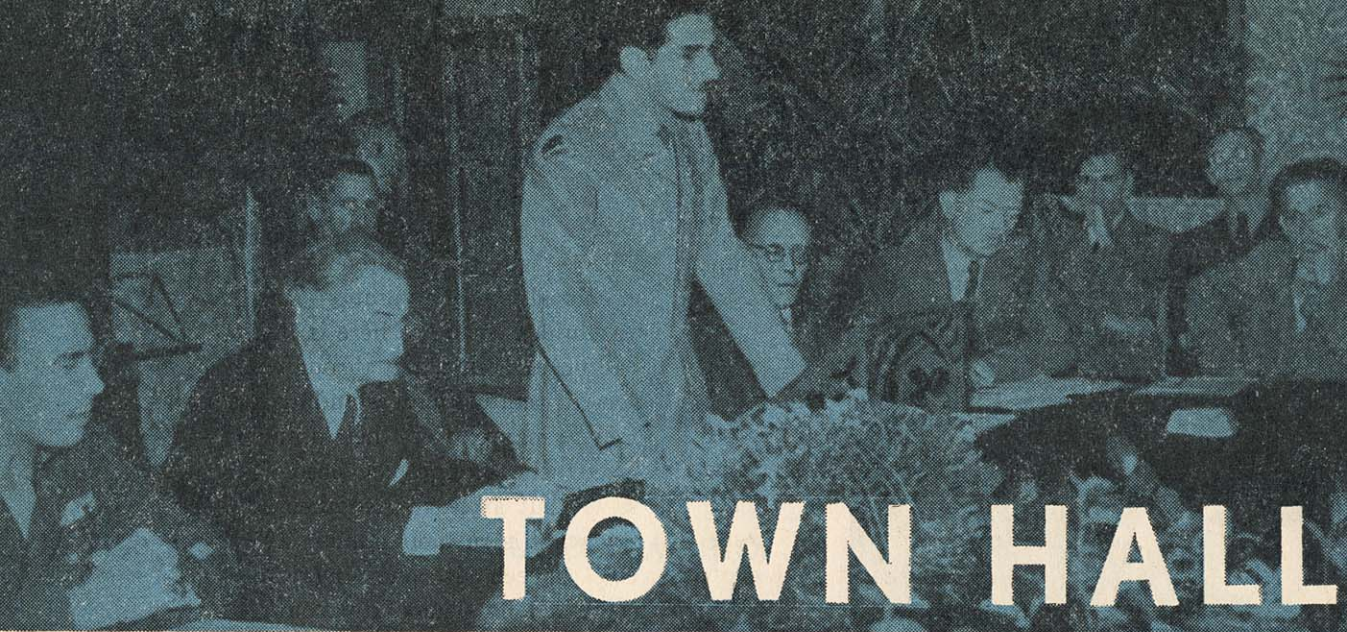
Town Hall Meeting was prepared from a report to the Office of Military Government for Bavaria and to OMGUS, and from a translation of a transcript which appeared in the "Suedost Kurier," Bad Reichenhall, of the proceedings of the initial Town Hall meeting there.

Material for **German-American Lecture Group** was furnished by Mrs. Muriel J. Wood of the Education Branch, I. A. & C. Division, OMGUS. Mrs. Wood who is a graduate of Wellesley College served as a statistician with the WAC in Africa and Italy before joining Military Government.

Political Parties was taken from the Political Activity supplement of the Monthly Report of the Military Governor, No. 12.

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TOWN HALL MEETING

Major Melvin Mawrence, Commanding Officer of the Military Government detachment in Berchtesgaden, addressing the Town Hall Meeting in Bad Reichenhall

Town Hall Meetings, modeled on the democratic public-discussion forums of America, have been initiated in Landkreis Berchtesgaden, Bavaria, in the first program of this type to be undertaken in the US Zone of Germany. Other than the initial approval and sponsorship, the meetings are entirely German.

The idea for establishing free discussions and debates as a means for developing mutual understanding and solutions to common problems was conceived by Major Melvin Mawrence and Lt. George Bronfen, Military Government officers at Berchtesgaden, who desired to assist the German people to think logically and to air their opinions openly and in a friendly way in order to solve their multifarious problems.

FIRST SESSION HELD IN JULY

The first session of these Town Hall Meetings was held late in July in the Town Hall at Bad Reichenhall with Landrat Dr. Leopold Schmidt in the chair as moderator. The two topics under discussion for the evening were "Youth Re-education" and "The Refugee Problem." The guest speakers were

the local leaders of the three principal political parties, while questions and differing views were presented by many members of the audience during the discussion period.

NEWSPAPER REPORT OF MEETING

In its report of the meeting, the *Suedost Kurier* of Bad Reichenhall said:

"This first public discussion evening was a full success. The debates developed into lively discussions and manifested an active interest in the urgent problems under question. The meeting proved itself a warmly welcomed forum of free speech, an opportunity to compare different opinions and points of view with the aim of utilizing the best and most practical ideas expressed to formulate concrete proposals. To all those present this debating evening revealed itself as an opportunity for earnest and sincere cooperation, and lively expression was given to the desire to meet again and more frequently in like manner."

After speaking of the contribution by the sponsoring MG officers, the newspaper commented: "What had proved possible and successful in their home country — the intel-

lectual world — was adapted to German conditions, and proved itself to be an effective means to discuss important questions from various points of view, frankly and openly, to clear up differences and misunderstandings, and as a result, to find a common way out of difficulties towards a solution to pressing problems of the day.”

PURPOSE OF MEETINGS

Major Mawrence in outlining the purpose of the gathering said “Town Hall Meetings of this sort are not political gatherings, and the only reason the three party leaders were invited is because they represent views of various groups in the Landkreis community, not in order to stress individual party aims. Party politics and dissensions should be minimized here and cooperation and common points of assent among all groups should be accentuated . . .

“Each group in the Landkreis should recognize and appreciate and consider his neighbor’s viewpoint. There will never be peace in the entire world as long as small separate worlds exist within dividing walls . . . Town Hall Meetings such as this today are attempts to knock down such artificial barriers between peoples of democratic free speech . . . Let us not harbor biases or

intolerances . . . Voice your thoughts freely here, but do not condemn your neighbor for holding opinions different from yours.”

In a similar expression of hope for the program, Lieutenant Bronfen declared, “There will be differences of opinion. No one is absolutely right — and no one is absolutely wrong. There is the good and the bad on each side, but through the use of free speech, mutual understanding can be reached. People may express their opinions; you must hear them, though you need not agree with them; but at least give them the chance to say what is in their minds. The privilege of free speech is one that has long been cherished by democratic countries all over the world.”

COMMENTS OF MODERATOR

Landrat Schmidt, in taking over as the moderator, pointed out, “In order to master the future, we must not fight one against the other; we must unite in our efforts among ourselves and do all we can to draw nearer to other peoples . . . Let us show unity and a common spirit in the expression of our opinions . . . Let us attempt to approach closer to one another to become one people and regain the respect of the world.”

The rules laid down by the moderator

Refugee Commissioner Sontheimer participating in the open forum discussion at the Bad Reichenhall Town Meeting



allowed five minutes to each of the guest speakers to explain his view of the topic under discussion and then two minutes later to question or answer statements raised by the other speakers. Following this, persons in the audience were given the opportunity of expressing their opinions. The discussion of any one subject was limited to one hour. The moderator pointed out that the limitations must be made "as an essential contribution towards the success of the debate, eliminating the danger of delivering endless speeches and counterspeeches, demanding discipline and a clear, terse and effective presentation of ideas."

"SCHOOL, YOUTH AND SPORT"

The first subject, "School, Youth and Sport," was typical of the discussions.

It was opened by the head of the Christian Socialist Union, Town Councilor Rappold, who pointed out, "During the war, school life was often disturbed; this time of unrest is now over. But it has not yet been possible to reorganize our schools in the necessary manner. Beginnings have been made but the difficulties are still considerable. There is still a great shortage of teachers . . . The school for girls at Reichenhall was destroyed . . . The lack of instructional material is very critical . . . The gymnasium is destroyed and the schoolyard has become a woodstore."

Councilor Rappold declared: "Youth cannot be induced to interest themselves in politics and to collaborate in the party's work. The reproach that only older men are politically active is unfounded. We should be glad to find younger men as followers. All are still under the influence of the war. We must have patience with youth and gradually lead them on the ways of the democratic state."

Deputy Landrat Groll, head of the Social Democratic Party, explained his party's program, demanding public schools as the general rule, limiting private schools, but leaving the choice of confessional schools and desire for religious training to parents and older

youth. He added:

"The foremost aims of education should be self-control, sense of responsibility, respect for religion and human dignity, unselfishness, sense of duty towards the common aims of humanity and love of peace, formation of a cosmopolitan European spirit for a Germany in the sense of Goethe, Kant and Beethoven.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

"The school curriculum should include lessons on civilian affairs, and popular high school and evening courses should be established. State scholarships for gifted sons of workers should enable them to study . . . Universities must have self-administration with participation of the students. Vocational schools are demanded to train highly qualified workmen in order to promote German trade and exports . . .

"Youth must be protected by state and community against neglect . . . We desire a youth movement, but a neutral one without military pressure. The SPD sympathizes with the Boy Scout movement; it satisfies the romantic cravings of youth, and can lead again to exchanges of youth with other countries. We wish to build up German sport with international youth meetings and Olympic games."

COMMUNIST LEADER SPEAKS

Communist Leader Valentiner asserted, "Repetition of the war can only be prevented if youth is made to understand that war is not unavoidable, not heroism but a crime against humanity. Teach them to love their neighbors, of every nation, race or creed, then they will hate war. In youth and children lie both good and evil instincts. Hitler's primitive but effective methods encouraged the latter. Disputing parties cannot bring up peace-loving youth; we must find ways in common and set an example to youth. Youth should learn from us what we are setting about to learn — unity in a common aim, respect for honest opinions and the will to reconstruct."

To start the discussion period, Mr. Valen-

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GERMAN AMERICAN LECTURE GROUP

A better understanding of life in the United States is being afforded the Germans through talks and discussions by American personnel at informal German gatherings throughout the US-occupied areas. The German people have shown a genuine interest in America and a desire to correct the misinformation and wrong impressions they have had of the distant homeland of the occupying forces.

As a step toward promoting better understanding of America among the Germans, Military Government is bringing together Americans and Germans to discuss their problems informally. A program is being sponsored by MG in the US Zone, Bremen Enclave and Berlin to give American personnel the opportunity to speak before German groups and inform them on various phases of American life. The idea is meeting with an increasingly favorable response as it is introduced in various cities and towns.

BEGINNING OF PROGRAM

In Wiesbaden the program got under way about two months ago when several Americans attended the English conversation classes in the Volkshochschule. The first evening only seventy German students were present to discuss the question of what the American thinks of the German people, but the following week the attendance nearly doubled. It was then decided to divide the students into two groups, one half speaking German and the other half English, and by the end of August it was further proposed that the

Germans themselves should decide the questions to be discussed at the meetings. Among the topics suggested were "Education" and "War Guilt."

The program in Munich is also making encouraging progress. American personnel lecture to students of the University on a topic selected by the students, who afterwards may ask questions or launch a discussion on the subject. In Munich, as in Wiesbaden, the interest shown by the students in these discussions is evidenced by a large attendance.

Berlin's program is divided into two parts, the regular English class for Germans in the Volkshochschule and the special orientation lectures which were begun a few months ago. The orientation course was suggested by the German civilian employees of OMG-US to help them learn more about the US and its customs. At the first meeting it was decided that each person should submit in writing the topics which he most wanted to discuss. Those high on the list were: emigration to America, music, politics, religion and education.

LECTURE AND DISCUSSION

The Berlin orientation meetings, held once a week, feature a short lecture by an American on a specific subject. A discussion period follows in which the topic is opened to questions from the group. The attendance at each lecture has been more than one hundred persons, and a keen interest has been shown. Berlin is also urging American personnel to attend the "American English" class for Germans because it was found that the majority of students are not familiar with the American vernacular. Furthermore, the books available are out of date and the English taught by German teachers in the Volkshochschulen is principally classical, and not the everyday English which Americans commonly use.

In Bremen an Allied Speakers Bureau has been established for supplying speakers for various German educational and social organizations. The bureau had enlisted the services of fifteen Allied men and women

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POLITICAL PARTIES



Jakob Kaiser, a leader of the Christian Democratic Union, addressing members of the CDU from the Soviet Zone at a recent party gathering

Signal Corps Photo

It is often difficult to know the precise differences which separate one German political party from another. Generally speaking, German political parties have not adopted programmatic platforms which could be taken as a hard and fast description of the outlook of the party nationally. It is therefore useful to take stock of the declarations of party conventions and of party leaders and to formulate a description of current platforms as nearly as those programs can be ascertained.

In the case of the Liberal Democratic Party on the right, it is difficult to identify the principles for which the party stands. Party organization has not progressed as far, and party leaders have been less vocal and less specific in their public utterances than

in the case of the other parties. As regards the Christian Democratic Union, some conclusions concerning the party program can be drawn from resolutions adopted at party conventions and from the speeches of one or two of the leaders of the party. The two leftist parties, the Social Democratic Party and the Communist Party, (the latter term is used to include the Socialist Unity Party in the Soviet Zone), have formulated very definite party programs.

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The Liberal Democratic Party is not one party but many parties, differing in names and outlook from place to place according to its leadership. It had a "national" convention, at Bad Pyrmont in May. No pro-

gram was adopted. In some places it is the most rightist of the four parties, while in other places it moves perhaps slightly to the left of the CDU. Generally it has attracted to itself urban business elements.

LDP party leaders generally stress two things: The sanctity of private property and private enterprise, and complete separation of church and state. In general they renounce all socialistic plans, whether Marxist or Christian, and they contend that religion has no place in politics.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION

The beliefs of the Christian Democratic Union, known as the Christian Social Union in Bavaria, have not yet crystallized into a detailed platform. The party's organization varies from place to place according to the ideas of local, Land or zonal leaders. The party nearly everywhere is composed of left and right wings, and in many places, as in Bavaria and Greater Hesse, small groups of moderates or compromisers hold the leadership. No party platform has been adopted. Perhaps the best source for any statement of current party ideas is the programmatic speech of Jakob Kaiser at the CDU convention in Berlin in June. Kaiser is the tacitly recognized national leader, though it should be remembered that he has not as yet obtained the cooperation of some western CDU leaders such as Konrad Adenauer in the Rhineland and Werner Hilpert in Greater Hesse.

The CDU seems to advocate:

A firm Christian basis for politics as the best means of rebuilding German life.

Cooperation of Protestants and Catholics in one party in order to pool all Christian efforts.

Elimination of direct political activity of priests, pastors and church officials.

Christian socialism (undefined as yet) as the only solution to economic chaos produced by modern post-war conditions. Marxian socialism is sharply rejected.

Absolute necessity of basing the state on the inviolable rights of person and property

(Rechtstaat).

The right of private property, but socialization (with proper indemnity to the dispossessed) of concentrations of wealth which politically endanger the majority welfare. This includes advocacy of moderate land reform.

Economic decentralization.

A unified but federalized Germany.

Revision of Germany's present administrative boundaries on the east in her favor.

Political retention of the Rhineland and Ruhr in Germany, but possible international economic control of the Ruhr.

Conception of Germany as a bridge between the Soviet Union and the Western world.

A free but non-capitalistic press and radio.

Right to establish private schools.

Right to religious instruction in the schools.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The Social Democratic Party, which is recognized in the US, British and French Zones and throughout Berlin, functions fairly uniformly in all these areas under direction from Hanover. Its president and guiding spirit is Dr. Kurt Schumacher.

The SPD has not published a formal program since the occupation, but the Hanover convention in May 1946, at which all party districts were represented, adopted a programmatic declaration and a series of resolutions. From these statements and from the speeches and actions of its leaders, the following summary can be made.

GUARANTEE OF CIVIL LIBERTY

Parliamentary republican democracy of the Western type, with guarantees of full civil liberties.

No combination or close cooperation with the Communist Party or Socialist Unity Party.

Separation of Church and State. Secular education, with extra religious instruction optional at the parents' desire. No interference of the clergy with politics. It is specifically against the clerical and conser-

vative politics of the Christian Democratic Union.

Centralized German government, though with concessions to Bavarian federalism. Economic and political unity of Germany under democratic control.

Political leadership of the working class, with cooperation of socialist-minded intellectuals, artisans, professional groups and middle classes.

Recognition of an independent SPD in all Zones of Germany.

Elimination of active Nazis and militarists from all positions of public and private leadership, and re-education of the people in a democratic spirit. Reintegration of nominal Nazis into community life.

SOCIALIZATION OF KEY INDUSTRIES

Socialization of key industries, i. e., all mines, all iron, steel and half-finished steel mills, most chemical plants and all large enterprises of other industries.

Socialized industries to be run largely as autonomous companies of many different kinds under control of workers and technicians, with a maximum of democratic management and economic flexibility and a minimum of state bureaucracy.

Consumers and producers cooperatives to run large portions of light industry and distributive trades.

Breaking up of large estates into peasant parcels and agricultural cooperatives.

Preservation of small business, though with worker participation in the management thereof (Mitbestimmungsrecht).

Publicly planned economy for the common welfare, without reference to private profit.

Strong, unified, democratic trade unions to bargain with all management, state and private, over wages, hours and working conditions and to participate in economic planning, including production and distribution.

Financial and currency reform to remove presently unequal sacrifices.

Retention and rapid revival in Germany of sufficient consumer goods and export industries to maintain a standard of living and

pay for a level of imports comparable with those of the Weimar Republic. It believes that the Allied Control Council Level of Industry Plan sets too low a level.

Abolition of zonal barriers, and restoration at an early date of Germany's economic sovereignty vis-a-vis the outside world.

INTERNATIONAL POLICIES

A viable, unified and peaceful socialist Germany within an independent European socialist federation.

Political retention of Germany's present Western boundaries, especially the Rhineland and the Ruhr, with a measure of Western international control, including German participation, over their socialized economy.

Readjustment toward the east of Germany's administrative boundary set by the Potsdam Agreement.

No further cessions of German territory to Denmark, Austria or any other country.

Strong orientation toward the Western democracies and the Socialist Parties of the former Second International.

For the maintenance of peace with all nations, including the USSR, but against Soviet domination of any part of Europe side the Soviet boundaries.

Germany to remain demilitarized within the framework of effective international organization.

For early release of anti-Nazi and non-Nazi prisoners of war. If reparations labor is needed, active Nazis as compulsory labor and volunteers as free labor should be used.

COMMUNIST PARTY

The program of the Communist Party of Germany, comprising the basis of the Social Unity Party in the Soviet Zone, consists of two sections: First, the so-called "minimum program" of immediate objectives, and second, the "maximum program" of ultimate objectives. Broadly speaking, the minimum program is the winning of political power in post-war Germany by the working classes (represented by the KPD and the SED) while the maximum program will be enacted sub-

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PART 7



COMMUNICATIONS

The Central German Administrative Department of Communications and Posts will be responsible to the Allied Control Authority for administrative control over the German regional operating agencies known as Directorates of Communications and Posts. The Department is regulatory in its concept but will exercise such centralized operational functions as may be directed by the Allied Control Authority.

Under the German Empire the Reichspost was administered by a *Reichspostministerium* in Berlin. It was headed by a Secretary of State who reported to the Reichschancellor. There were four main divisions and forty *Direktionen*; its total staff was 330,000 persons. The budget was incorporated into the state budget by the Finance Minister and was approved by the Reichstag. Bavaria and Wuerttemberg were independent administrations except for international traffic, which was controlled from Berlin.

During the Weimar Republic the Reichs-

postministerium in Berlin was headed by a minister who was responsible to the Reichstag. It was reorganized into five main divisions and forty-five *Direktionen*. It employed 350,000 persons and was authorized a separate budget. Six percent of receipts were delivered to the state. An advisory board was established which approved the budget, tariffs, etc. The Finance Minister approved the official roster of all commissioned civil servants. Privileges and authorization of independent administrations in Bavaria and Wuerttemberg were curtailed.

OPERATION DURING NAZI REGIME

During the Nazi Regime operation of the *Reichspostministerium* in Berlin was continued. The Reichspost Minister was responsible to Hitler and became more autocratic. The Minister of the Interior interceded in regard to party membership and the Propaganda Minister assumed control of radio broadcast programming.

The Reichspost was reorganized into six

main divisions and forty-five to fifty-one *Direktionen*. It employed 390,000 persons. Postal saving service was extended to all of Germany from Austria. The advisory board was abolished and the Minister of Finance had little or no control over the budget. Six percent of the receipts were delivered to the Reich and in addition a majority of the radio receiver tax receipts were turned over to the Propaganda Minister. All privileges and independent administrative authorizations were withdrawn from Bavaria and Wuertemberg.

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION

It is now proposed that the Department will assume overall administration of communications and postal services in Germany. This will include implementation of approved policies, operating procedures and practices; administration of uniform regulations governing personnel; establishment of uniform rates, tariffs and fares; preparation of operating and capital budgets; and the allocation of communication and postal facilities in accordance with approved policy. This list of activities to be undertaken includes all matters concerning the administration of the communications and postal services, and no related items are excluded.

UNDER CONTROL OF ACA

The Department will be under the direct control of the Allied Control Authority in all its activities. Its immediate responsibility will be to the Allied Communications and Posts Committee of the Directorate of Internal Affairs and Communications. The Allied control will be exercised through the review of all policy documents, orders and instructions. The Department shall be permitted to issue only such orders or instructions as are authorized by general or specific directives of the Committee. On matters of major importance the text shall be referred to the Committee for approval prior to issuance, but instructions on minor matters may be issued by the Department without prior clearance.

At the head of the Department will be an administrative officer who will deal with and

be responsible to the Allied Communications and Posts Committee of the Directorate of Internal Affairs and Communications, Allied Control Authority.

The Department will have four divisions:

1. Posts (Division I) — All postal matters — operation of all authorized mail services including transportation of mail by rail, water and motor services; operation of postal fiscal and banking systems, postcheque, postal money order, postal travelers checks, postal saving system; postal tariffs, operation of international postal service, legal matters pertaining to postal service; maintenance of transportation vehicles.

2. Communications (Division II) — All communication matters — technique, construction, installation, operation and inspection of telephone and telegraph communication services, domestic and abroad; technique, construction, installation, operation and inspection of radio and television services; determination of rates and charges; participation in World Communications Union; communication laws and regulations; maintenance of services; procurement of material.

3. Organization and Personnel (Division III) — All matters pertaining to organization and personnel; legal matters and questions regarding allocation of responsibility of the Department of Communications and Posts; personnel policy in regard to salaries, employment, promotion and pensioning, furloughs, working hours, work standards and subsistence.

4. Administration and Finance (Division IV) — All matters pertaining to administration and finance; administration, budgeting, finance and accounting; procurement (with the exception of procurement for wire communication service, Division II); construction; assistance in housing problems.

The details of the organization plan are to be prepared by the Department head and submitted to the Allied Committee for approval.

The Communications and Postal Services will be operated by Directorates, which are operating field agencies, autonomous so far as

CENTRAL GERMAN ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT COMMUNICATIONS & POSTS

ADMIN. OFFICER
ASST. ADMIN. OFFICER

RESPONSIBLE TO ALLIED C & P
COMM. FOR ADMIN. OF GERMAN
CIVIL COMMUNICATIONS & POSTS

ADMINISTRATOR POSTS (DIVISION 1)

POSTAL MATTERS - OPERATION OF MAIL
SERVICES INCL.:
TRANS. OF MAIL BY RR, WATER &
MOTOR, POSTAL FISCAL & BANKING
SYSTEMS, MONEY ORDERS, CHECKS,
TARIFFS, INTERNATIONAL POSTAL
SERVICE.
POSTAL LEGAL MATTERS
MAINTENANCE OF TRANS. VEHICLES

ADMINISTRATOR COMMUNICATIONS (DIVISION 2)

COMMUNICATION MATTERS
TECHNIQUE CONSTR., INSTALL.
OPERA., & INSPECTION OF TELE.
TELEGR., RADIO, & TELEVISION
RATES & CHARGES DETERMINATION
WORLD COMMUNICATION UNION
COMMUNICATION LAWS & REGULATIONS
MAINTENANCE OF SERVICES
PROCUREMENT OF MATERIAL

ADMINISTRATOR ORGANIZATION & PERSONNEL (DIVISION 3)

ORGANIZATION & PERSONNEL MATTERS
LEGAL MATTERS
ALLOCATION OF RESPONSIBILITY
OF DEPT OF C & P
PERSONNEL POLICY ABOUT SALARIES,
EMPLOYMENT PROMOTIONS, WORKING
HOURS, ETC.

ADMINISTRATOR ADMIN. & FINANCE (DIVISION 4)

ADMIN. & FINANCE
BUDGETING
ACCOUNTING
PROCUREMENT
(EXCEPT FOR WIRE COMMUN. SERVICES)
CONSTRUCTION
ASSISTANCE IN HOUSING PROBLEMS

their own operations are concerned but under the general direction of the Department and under such specific directions in respect to operations as the Allied Control Authority may determine. In other words, the Department is not an operating group but, on the other hand, the Directorates are subject to its orders in respect to operations to whatever degree is found necessary to coordinate activities throughout Germany and to establish an integrated operation for the whole country.

INDEPENDENT OF LAND AGENCIES

The German communications and posts organization will be entirely independent of any Land governmental agencies. Directorates of Communications and Posts in the US Zone are presently administered by a Senior Directorate of Communications and Posts under the supervision of the Laender-rat. It is contemplated that the Central German Department of Communications and Posts will replace present zonal agencies and that all Directorates for Communications and Posts in Germany will be administered by it.

The administrative head of the Department will have an assistant administrative officer and four central administrators, one for each of the divisions. The selection and removal of these officials will be subject to Allied

Control Authority approval. The administrative head of the Department will be responsible for the selection of all other German personnel in accordance with civil service regulations. Estimated total employees at end of the first year is 350.

Under present plans, headquarters shall be established in Berlin, but any other center of communications and government would be an acceptable location. The Department will not require field offices. The quarters required for the central department will be of the type normally used by a supervisory organization of this character. It is estimated that 10,000 square meters of usable space will be needed. A former Reichspost building in Berlin has been earmarked for this purpose. No special technical equipment is required.

ESTIMATED OPERATING COSTS

A budget estimate should be prepared by the head of the Department when he is appointed. It is estimated that operating costs for the first year will approximate RM 2,500,000 for personnel and RM 500,000 for material.

The expenses of the Department should be financed out of budget authorizations from a central fund. Operating revenues should accrue to the central fund and not be earmarked for special use.



DER

(Above left) One of the men who work in the paper's wire room reads a DANA news dispatch as it comes over the *hellschreiber*.

(Above center) A linotype operator setting up type.

(Above right) Two compositors check the make-up of the next morning's edition.

(Left) A group of rewrite men in one of the paper's editorial offices.

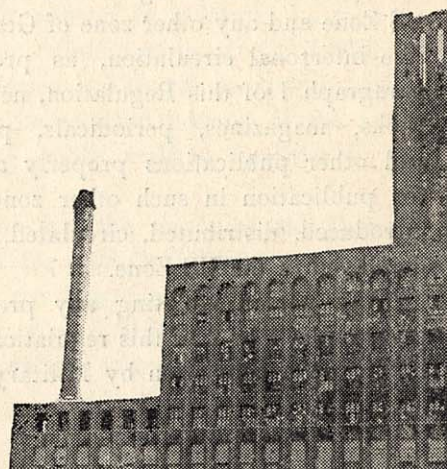
(Right) Druckhaus Tempelhof, where *Der Tagespiegel*'s editorial offices and printing plant are located. Photos by PRO, OMGUS



TAGESSPIEGEL

The operation of *Der Tagesspiegel*, US-licensed Berlin newspaper, is illustrated in the pictures on these two pages. Published every morning except Monday, *Der Tagesspiegel* has the largest circulation of any newspaper licensed by US Military Government. Berliners, anxious to get accurate, unbiased news, buy up its 450,000 copies within a short time after each edition reaches the newsstands. Surveys show *Der Tagesspiegel* is the most popular newspaper in Berlin, but its circulation is limited by the current scarcity of newsprint.

Der Tagesspiegel's staff of 250 men and women gives its readers full coverage of foreign and domestic news. The work of the paper's own reporters is supplemented by the daily news files of DANA, AP, UP, Reuters and DPD (British Zone German news service). In addition a member of the staff monitors foreign radio stations for indications and trends in world developments.





AGREEMENTS MADE FOR INTERZONAL EXCHANGE OF GERMAN PUBLICATIONS

Interzonal circulation of German newspapers, periodicals, books and other publications of the US Zone in the British and French Zones has been provided in mutual exchange agreements made by Military Government authorities.

The Soviet authorities did not accept an invitation to enter into a similar agreement, and consequently under a new order the German publications of the Soviet Zone are barred from distribution in the US Zone. This order does not effect intersector distribution of German newspapers and periodicals in Berlin.

The full text of the new order, known as Information Control Regulation No. 3, follows:

"Until further notice, no newspapers, books, magazines, periodicals, pamphlets, or other publications published in any other zone of Germany may be introduced, distributed, circulated, sold or displayed in the US Zone of Germany unless an agreement providing for free interzonal circulation has been made and announced by the appropriate Military Government authorities in the zone of publication and in the US Zone.

"After announcement has been made of the existence of an agreement between the US Zone and any other zone of Germany for free interzonal circulation, as provided in paragraph 1 of this Regulation, newspapers, books, magazines, periodicals, pamphlets, and other publications properly authorized for publication in such other zone may be introduced, distributed, circulated, sold and displayed in the US Zone.

"Any person violating any provision of paragraphs 1 or 2 of this regulation shall be liable, upon conviction by Military Govern-

ment Court, to punishment by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding RM 10,000 or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"This regulation shall become effective on 1 September 1946. It shall be superseded by any order of the Allied Control Authority governing interzonal circulation of publications which is inconsistent herewith."

An accompanying cable, dispatched to Directors of Military Government in the three Laender and the Bremen Enclave, said:

"Agreement on interzonal circulation of newspapers, books, magazines, pamphlets and other publications has now been reached with British and French Zonal authorities. Effective 16 September 1946, material properly authorized for publication in the French and British Zones may be introduced into, distributed, circulated, sold and displayed within the US Zone. No special permission is required for such circulation, which may take place by mail, railroad, highway transportation and other normal channels of distribution. Distributors in the US Zone importing publications from the French and British Zones will be responsible for ascertaining that such materials have been properly authorized for publication.

"Apparent violations of US information control regulations contained in publications introduced from the French and British Zones should be reported to the Office of the Director of Information Control, Office of Military Government for Germany, U. S. Such material will not be confiscated unless it constitutes a danger to military security.

"Until US-Soviet agreement on interzonal circulation is reached the introduction, distribution, circulation, selling or display of

newspapers, books, magazines, pamphlets and other publications from the Soviet Zone is prohibited. This applies to delivery by mail and railways as well as by other channels of distribution. Stocks in excess of single copies now in the hands of distributors must be disposed of by 15 October, subject to current directives on content of publications. This prohibition does not affect Berlin where quadripartite agreement on free circulation of publications between the four sectors is already in effect.

"Orders should be issued to the proper German authorities and all necessary steps taken to insure compliance with this letter."

The question of interzonal exchange of German journalists was not included in the regulation, as agreements are being worked out separately from those covering the interchange of newspapers and other publications.

Law and Order for DP's

Provisions for maintenance of law and order among United Nations Displaced Persons are given in a new USFET letter directive, (AG 383.7 GEC-AGO, 31 Aug 46), which rescinds USFET letter (same file and subject, 7 Mar 46). The new directive specifically concerns all Military Government courts, public safety officers and other law investigating and enforcement officers, including all German police. In brief, the directive covers:

The arming of assembly centers and the emergency restrictions of the inhabitants thereof.

"Check and Search Operations in United Nations Displaced Assembly Centers" under the provisions of USFET-SOP No. 81 (including Change No. 1, dated Sept. 46).

Specific authorization for Military Government public safety officers and other law enforcing and investigating personnel to have free access to any and all assembly centers in the pursuit of their routine assigned duties, such as investigation and arrest of individual violators; this on their own responsibility and without the necessity for

requesting prior authorization from higher authority.

The establishment of Displaced Persons detention centers.

Pre-trial detention.

The reporting, within 24 hours, of arrests and the use and disposition of Arrest Report Form MG/PS/G4.

The disposition of those convicted by intermediate and general Military Government courts.

The disposition of those applying for voluntary repatriation when accused and/or convicted of minor offenses.

The care and feeding of Displaced Person prisoners.

The necessary revision of MGR's not in accord with the new directive.

German Civil Service Status

Any German law relating to the Civil Service Status of Governmental employees or officials shall also apply to German civilians employed by US MG. Employment by MG will be considered employment by a German Governmental Agency except that appointment, promotion, removal, discipline, vacations, working conditions and pay will remain under the control of MG.

Requisitioning of Buildings

Procedures under which German civil administration officials may seek release from US military requisitioning of homes and buildings of public welfare institutions were outlined to the Laenderrat at Stuttgart by OMGUS, in answer to a formal Laenderrat request that requisitioning of such buildings be discontinued and that those already under requisition be released because of the acute shortage of public welfare facilities in the zone.

Believing that the needs of the German population for such installations should be given full consideration, the OMGUS statement said: "Land Military Government offices are being instructed to review all

requests for the requisitioning of homes and institutions of public welfare organizations with particular care and to consider the possibility of derequisitioning such installations if already taken over by the occupation forces.

"Where requisitioned real estate or residential property is no longer fully utilized or when there is a need on the part of Germans for particular installations. German officials may request Military Government officers at the the Land and local levels to review the case and to initiate action for the derequisitioning of such property and installations."

Surplus Army Books

Surplus US Army Information and Education books have been distributed in all of the Laender to help meet the great need for text books in secondary and vocational schools, teachers colleges and universities. In Bavaria, a sufficient number of these books has been made available to form a nucleus of five reference libraries for UNRRA students. Written in English, the texts provide ready reference material on history, English and American literature and science. More than 45,000 surplus US Army Information and Education text books have been loaned to the Greater Hesse Ministry of Education, and in Wuerttemberg-Baden, all higher institutions, teacher training schools, state libraries and education ministries, as well as most secondary and vocational schools, have received their allotments of 350,000 books.

Personnel Changes

Major Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, Chief of Staff, USFET, has been appointed Deputy Commanding General, USFET, in addition to his other duties.

Col. Calvin L. Whittle, former Deputy Chief of Operations and Chief of Movements Branch, G-4, USFET, has been named Chief of the Rail Branch (Rear), Transport Division, OMGUS.

Major J. C. Cook has been named Chief of the Berlin Echelon of the Movements and Traffic Branch, Transport Division, OMG-US. Formerly he was Deputy Chief of the Movements Branch in Frankfurt.

Other assignments announced at USFET include: Col. John G. Hill as Assistant to Chief of Staff; Col. Louis W. Prentice as Acting Theater Chief of Engineers; Lt. Col. George Seleno as Theater Recruiting Officer.

The US State Department has announced the assignment of Leroy F. Percival to Bremen as Vice Consul.

French Accept Gift Parcels

French Military Government officials have agreed to accept gift relief parcels from the United States for German civilians residing in the French Zone of Occupation under the same restrictions and limitations as presently apply in the American and British Zones of Occupation. These parcels are shipped from the US via one-way parcel post (not to be confused with CARE parcels) with a limit in weight of 5 kilograms and size of 180 centimeters, length and girth combined, and contents are restricted to non-perishable food stuffs, clothing, soap, lawful medical supplies and other items for relief purposes.

CARITAS Program

The CARITAS Verband, the official relief agency of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany, has not been suspended by Military Government, nor is such suspension contemplated, USFET headquarters announced. The CARITAS Verband has been approved by Military Government and is in operation in all parts of US-occupied Germany, but the Swiss CARITAS Zentrale, which is a Catholic Relief Organization, has been importing relief packages for individually named persons without authorization from Military Government, as required in official Military Government regulations.

The arrival of unauthorized shipments of individual packages at Frankfurt and Berlin

was learned recently and conferences were held with officials of the Swiss CARITAS, who had arrived in Frankfurt, and with officials of the CARITAS Verband in Berlin. The packages are being held pending further conferences which have already been arranged.

PW Relief Fund

German Prisoners of War who were in the United States have contributed large sums of money towards Prisoners of War Relief in other countries, as well as relief for the civilian population in Germany. When they left the United States they were not allowed to bring this money with them, but some PWs established dollar credits for themselves in the United States. Two million dollars have been given for relief purposes.

The money thus supplied by German Prisoners of War is being administered by the International Red Cross, and food and medical supplies are being bought in various countries and shipped to Germany for distribution.

Displaced Persons Policy

Policies have been established in the US Zone of Germany which encompass all phases of the expellee and refugee programs and which place the burden of responsibility and implementation of these policies on the German Land authorities. When negotiations concerning refugees and expellees involve one of the other occupied zones or another nation, Military Government must continue to act for the US Zone.

German authorities under supervision of Military Government, are responsible for the care and control of enemy and ex-enemy Displaced Persons, but the actual repatriation is a responsibility of the tactical military authorities. This situation requires that Military Government, rather than German authorities, establish the policies and broad operational procedures, and finally, the coordination necessary to effect the repatriation of such persons.

Prohibited Plant Material

Prohibitions against sending through the mail to the United States certain packing materials which may contain plant diseases have been emphasized by a recent USFET directive. These materials have been arriving in the United States through the mail, thus creating a hazard that these diseases, if given a start, might cause serious crop damage in America.

Prohibited plant material which ET personnel have been using to pack boxes include rice straw, forest litter and unprocessed cotton. Before mailing packages to the United States, the sender should contact his postal officer for instructions concerning what material cannot be sent.

Transfer of Swabians

The transfer of Swabians from Hungary to the US Zone of Germany was resumed on 1 September after having been temporarily suspended since 29 June because of the lack of facilities to care for the transferees. An agreement between Hungarian and US Military Government authorities was reached whereby Swabians will be transferred as family units and be supplied with adequate clothing, eating utensils, and bedding before they leave Hungary.

It is planned that the 90,000 Swabians to be transferred from Hungary, will be accepted into the US Zone at a rate of about 20,000 per month until the conditions of their resettlement or weather in Germany compel a suspension. Forwarding addresses of the transferees are being kept by Hungarian authorities in order to aid relatives in search of expelled families or individuals.

Fuel Problem Cited

The German population of the Land North Rhine-Westphalia will be without fuel this winter unless the German Civil Administration recruits sufficient volunteers to carry out an extensive wood cutting program. It was announced that an allowance of coal to

the ordinary consumer in the British Zone was extremely remote and that the German population would, be entirely dependent on fuel wood for domestic heating and cooking.

The German Administration is considering the conscription of persons who are registered but not fully employed, while the British authorities offer every assistance in the provision of transport and additional labour to insure proper distribution.

Reparations Shipment

The first 80 tons of machinery and equipment to be shipped to one of the Western Nations by allocation of the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency at Brussels, recently left the Fritz Mueller plant in Oberesslingen for Great Britain. Metal planing and machining devices, some of them almost new, made up the shipment.

The Mueller firm is one of the oldest manufacturers of hydraulic presses in Germany, and when completely dismantled will be divided between Great Britain and Czechoslovakia.

Unauthorized Weapons

All weapons not authorized by competent authority to be kept in the individual's personal possession will be placed in unit or other similar storerooms and properly secured. USFET has ordered that a careful check will be made of all weapons currently stored in unit or similar storerooms and that all non-organizational weapons not authorized by competent authority for retention and return to the US will be turned in to ordnance for disposition.

Escaped PWs

The French authorities have requested the assistance of the United States authorities in apprehending and returning a number of escaped PWs to the French Zone of Austria. USFET has directed that a list of these men be disseminated to all Military Government Detachments with instructions that local

Burgomasters will turn these individuals in when they attempt to register for ration cards. All individuals located will be handed over to the nearest prisoner of war installation with instructions to return them to the French Zone of Austria.

Orthodox Bishop Appointed

A Russian Orthodox Bishop for Greater Hesse, Archbishop Pilotheus, has been appointed by the Metropolitan of Berlin and Germany. In his new position, Archbishop Pilotheus is the spiritual head of an estimated 5,000 persons, meeting in from 15 to 20 centers throughout the Diocese of Greater Hesse. In addition, he will exercise administrative control over the religious affairs of an undisclosed smaller number of Greek Orthodox members throughout the Land from his Wiesbaden headquarters.

Civilian Employment

Future civilian personnel employment in Military Government will be restricted to US citizens, and indigenous civilians recruited in the area designated as their permanent duty station. In exceptional cases German consultants, technical advisors or experts may be accepted.

Foreign nationals, including allied nationals, will not be employed in any position in Military Government, but those who are now employed may continue in their jobs until the termination of their contracts.

Property Seizure

Persons who were citizens on or after 1 September 1939 and who at any time have lived abroad and aided Germany or her allies during the war are now added to the category of persons whose property can be seized by MG, as provided in Article 4 of Control Council Law No. 5. This action does not apply, however, to countries annexed by Germany since 31 December 1937, it was announced by the German External Commission of the Allied Control Authority.

US ZONE NEWS BRIEFS

Military Government for Bremen (US) has assumed control of naval port operations in Bremerhaven-Wesermuende with the exception of the Harbor Fire Service, which will be relinquished to MG after retraining of new personnel by 1 November.

Der Tagesspiegel, US-licensed newspaper in Berlin, has added to its masthead a statement: "Independent and uncensored daily newspaper. Published under License No. 16 of OMG BD," to indicate to its readers that it is not subject to pre-publication censorship. No US-licensed newspaper is subject to such censorship.

BLOCKED PROPERTY

Procedure was instituted for supplying information concerning blocked property of United Nations nationals in response to requests channeled through British MG authorities. Property owners may in no case receive such information directly from banks on account of international and interzonal postal regulations against German communications containing commercial transactional matter.

In the first six months of the current year, the soap distributed in the US Zone has contained only about half the planned 25 grams of fatty acid per person per month. MG has approved reactivation of plants that manufacture synthetic fatty acids.

INTEREST PAYMENTS WAIVED

The Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to follow the British in waiving their interest payments on the RM 82,000,000 deposit balance placed in the Berliner Stadtkontor jointly by the three powers at the beginning of occupation. The deposit was originally made to enable the Stadtkontor to begin its operations.

Fifteen ammunition dumps have been turned over to Land economics ministers for the

chemical salvage program. Labor is being recruited for the program.

Steps being taken in Wuerttemberg-Baden to eradicate black market operations include the establishment of a special section in the Stuttgart Criminal Police Department to make continuous raids on suspected black markets. Raids on two locations resulted in the arrest of 600 persons.

CAUSES OF ABSENTEEISM

Investigations has been made of absenteeism from railroad repair shops, which in one instance reached 31 percent in the last week in August. Causes were found to be chiefly harvesting of crops, illness and lack of shoes and work clothing.

Collection of fuel wood for space heating during the coming winter is 50 percent complete in Wuerttemberg-Baden and 30 percent complete in Bavaria. The program has only started in Greater Hesse.

Steel has been released to Military Government for reconstruction of the Autobahn bridges between Stuttgart and Karlsruhe.

Two thousand pairs of shoes were distributed in August to foresters in Bavaria.

INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY INSPECTED

Twelve quadripartite commissions, each consisting of about twelve members, are inspecting the industrial capacity in all four zones to insure that the reparations plan is being carried out and agreed capacity is being retained in each industry for minimum German economy.

The costs incidental to USFET Headquarters in Frankfurt are to be included in the Land budget of Greater Hesse. Previously these costs, which amounted to RM 71,900,000 through 5 August, had been covered by overdraft at the Frankfurt Reichsbank. This overdraft as well as future payments will be paid out of Land funds.



EDITORIALS IN LICENSED PRESS VIEW BYRNES' STUTTGART SPEECH

The Stuttgart speech by Secretary of State Byrnes received the largest coverage in the history of the US Zone licensed press. For the first time, 26 papers sent their own correspondents to cover the event. With few exceptions, the papers carried the full text of the speech, color background articles, biographical sketches and pictures of Mr. Byrnes.

In an editorial entitled "The Liberating Way," the **Weser Kurier** (Bremen) termed the speech as signifying the establishment of a clearly outlined program. "The living conditions of the German people make it understandable that they would not hope for too much from a speech even one from the mouth of Foreign Minister Byrnes, because in a year and a half since the cessation of hostilities they have heard many speeches and found only a measure of deeds beneficial. But the Stuttgart speech is more than a speech. It signifies the establishment of a clearly outlined program lost in vagueness on not a single point. From the mouth of the Foreign Minister of one of the greatest and mightiest nations on earth, it is a deed," the editorial observes.

Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung (Heidelberg): "For us Germans . . . this visit is an historic event. Out of the words of this man spoke the calm and strength of a mighty people which has developed for itself through work, diligence and wealth five concepts of freedom and peace. The sons of this nation now dispose of our broken existence and they see in this work the task of helping not only us, but the world, which must be rebuilt on firmer ground. What the speech proclaimed in detail gives us — one and a half years after our unprecedented Hitler defeat —

every reason to pause in reverence and confidence. The speech gives us hope for new life."

Stuttgarter Zeitung: "What makes the speech so extraordinarily important for us and what makes it a top rank document is the statement that the time has come to transfer to Germany the main responsibility for her affairs and to reveal essential peace conditions to her people without any delay."

Wiesbadener Kurier: "The Secretary of State touched on all internal German problems with the masterhand of a diplomatic orator. His declarations to keep the Ruhr and Rhineland a part of Germany may be regarded as the nation's salvation."

Sueddeutsche Zeitung (Munich): "These were the words of a victor. Could they have been more reasonable? They were not inspired by the spirit of hatred. There could easily have been statements on collective guilt. They were not stated. Only the simple statement was given that Hitler and the men around him had tortured an innocent people and had tried to dominate and humiliate the world by force. It would have been possible to speak of punishment, but it was not done."

* * *

Three Berlin organs, all western controlled, carried the full text of Byrnes's speech. These were the US licensed **Tagesspiegel** and the British licensed **Telegraf** and **Socialdemocrat**. The French licensed evening paper, **Kurier**, ran press comments on the speech, heading them with a banner line reading: "Byrnes' Speech Everywhere Strongly Regarded."

In its editorial on the speech the US licensed **Tagesspiegel** first pointed out the im-

portance of the German problem hidden behind the Paris conference, observing that the longer a settling of the German question is postponed the more the settlement of other European problems is delayed.

"It is high time to close the meeting halls and end, by agreement of those powers which hold the fate of mankind, this grotesque situation . . ." the paper declared. "This is the great sense of the German trip of the American Secretary of State Byrnes."

"For the Allies, Germany is the real platform for the settling of world peace. In case they succeed in agreeing on the solution of the German problem they will have won the peace, if they don't they will have lost it. And in this critical stage Secretary Byrnes delivered his speech. . . and in a place where the decision will be made — not in Paris, but in Germany."

"The words which came over from Stuttgart, were the clearest ever heard. For the first time an allied statesman presented a comprehensive solution for the German question . . . For the first time he submitted a detailed plan. He did not annul the Potsdam decisions but rather re-instated them according to the sense by which they had been adopted."

The British licensed **Telegraf**, observed that the speech expresses openly the idea that the eastern frontiers' fate has not yet been decided and considerable parts of the East must be returned to Germany.

"By this speech, Germany has been placed on the agenda of world politics. Byrnes' words are too clear to allow one to drop them without coming to a decision, the **Telegraf** declares.

"The Germans will value his speech as they start on a new hopeful life. Undoubtedly Byrnes' profound words also express the feelings of far circles of the American people. One can hope that soon at least Great Britain and France will express their agreement with the principles laid down in Byrnes' speech."

Kurier, French licensed paper, noted that now the Soviet Union and America have laid down their principles, pointing out that in

many aspects Byrnes exceeded what had been known under the Byrnes Plan. "Thereby the American Secretary of State boldly took the initiative to develop further discussion where Molotov ended," states its editorial.

Continuing, the paper listed the important points of Byrnes' speech and then compared these with Molotov's statements. "When comparing Byrnes' proposals with Molotov's one realizes a good deal of harmony between the two," contended the paper, observing that both point up the thought of having no spirit of revenge, both stating that Germany should not be destroyed but should be developed into a peace-loving and democratic state with its own industry and foreign trade.

"Byrnes has completed Molotov's demand for the setting up of a German government by a precise economic program," declared the paper.

All Soviet controlled organs carried a report of the speech in the form of an SNB dispatch. The only one to give front page treatment to the dispatch was the **Berliner Zeitung**, Soviet licensed morning paper.

Preferences of Youth

Technical inventions and sports programs are preferred on the radio by German youth, according to a sampling of opinion taken by Radio Frankfurt officials among a group of children between the ages of 13 and 16.

More than 50 percent of those interviewed wanted to hear more about modern inventions such as radar, radio improvements and new developments in the field of aviation, while also displaying a marked interest in swimming, field sports and orthopedic exercises.

Pure entertainment — mystery stories, humorous sketches and music — attracted 20 percent of the votes. On the other hand, only ten percent requested more informative programs on politics, forms of government throughout the world and ethnic attitudes. One boy, in casting his vote for political programs, underlined the words "without propaganda."

TOWN HALL MEETING (Continued from page 6)

tiner, commented on the SPD's support of the Boy Scout movement, saying, "We harbor great scepticism toward this. The campfire romanticism is too closely connected with what lies behind us, it reminds us too much of the militarism of the Hitler period." To this, Mr. Groll replied, "We reject the intention of any such connections and only appeal to the romantic feelings of youth; that was omitted under the Weimar Republic."

A member of the audience raised the point: "All the speakers were in accord in saying that youth has been deprived of its ideals. I ask the speakers for positive statements as to what ideals they desire to give to youth." Another in the audience said, "Youth will not yet dedicate itself to politics." In reply, Mr. Rappold asserted, "Youth is still lacking in ideals, in readiness and pleasure in work, it has not yet the right spirit. To gain equality of rights for Germany, youth must be prepared to take a hand in the reconstruction of a democratic state, to do unselfish work for the common good." Mr. Valentiner said, "It is necessary to prepare the ground on which to plant ideals by united work; youth must not be divided up by political barriers."

Among those participating in the discussion from the floor was Josef Felder, newspaper publisher, who declared: "It is absolutely necessary to answer the question: What can be done immediately in spite of this state of emergency? Perhaps not very much can be done. But what was said must be given a foundation by concrete proposals." He went on to say, "It must be said to the parties that we can only win the young if the process of democratization is taken much more seriously by the parties themselves than has been the case up to the present and than was the case before 1933 . . . As long as many party leaders — similar to many fathers — adopt a dictatorial attitude toward the young, instead of bringing them up to be their friends, there will be no solution for the political problem of the young."

The *Suedost Kurier* summed up the first meeting in these words: "What the war destroyed in our homes and in our hearts is to be built anew. The misery and sorrow it brought to our hills and dales are to be overcome by our common efforts. That we Germans do not stand alone in this gives us hope and courage. With us and for us think and feel and care the leading personalities of the American Military Government."

LECTURE GROUP (Continued from page 7)

who are willing to give lectures and informal talks on various phases of American life.

During the summer, Heilbronn's recreational activities included lectures by Americans. In addition, the Volkshochschule served as the meeting place for regularly scheduled classes of instruction with Americans leading discussions. The attendance at these activities ranged between 1,000 and 3,000 Germans.

Stuttgart's program was recently inaugurated along lines of the programs of the other cities. In Frankfurt 35 WACs volunteered to

participate in discussion groups, sports and in English classes.

By participating in these classes throughout the US occupied areas, Americans are teaching students the correct forms of spoken English, besides lecturing to them on life in America. The orientation program is still in its infancy, but it is hoped that more Americans will become interested in the work to assure its further development. The German people have shown great interest in America. But it is also necessary for Americans to take an active part so that the Germans can learn first-hand from us.



US EDITORS SUPPORT OBJECTIVES OUTLINED BY BYRNES AT STUTTGART

Many United States newspapers placed emphasis on the US invitation, as contained in Secretary of State Byrnes' Stuttgart address, to proceed with treating Germany as an economic unit. The editorials for the most part agreed that fruition of this policy — in accord with the Potsdam Agreement — is essential to promote European recovery and to make Germany self-supporting.

The press comment also showed support of other objectives outlined by Mr. Byrnes. A number of papers concluded, like the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, that the speech "was a forth-right exposition of US policy and for the most part will be approved at home."

Typical comment on phases dealing with economic aims included:

Louisville Courier-Journal: Mr. Byrnes "promised the Germans something less than Utopia. But he put his fingers squarely upon 'the needless aggravation of economic distress that is caused by the failure of the Allied Control Council to agree to give the German people a chance to solve some of their most urgent economic problems.' In other words it is not the United States which delays this prospect."

Miami (Fla.) Herald: "Certainly the German people must bear their share of the hardships with which Nazi aggression has cursed Europe. But common sense dictates agreement with Byrnes' position that 'Germany must be given a chance to export goods in order to import enough to make her economy self-sustaining.'..... The peace should forever provide for the prevention of German industry being subverted to war. Nevertheless, disarming Germany is something wholly apart from putting it on a self-

sustaining basis.... a sick, pauperized, industry-stripped Germany means a sick and foredoomed Europe."

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: The American government is most anxious that Russia and France will join Britain and the United States in lowering economic barriers. Since persuasion has been ineffective thus far, Mr. Byrnes was reminding the Russians in particular of measures we may be forced to take, not in retaliation, but to curtail our own burdens unless the Potsdam Agreements are implemented."

Chicago Sun: Commenting on the start of unified economic administration in the U.S. and British Zones, which the paper called "an economic necessity," "Byrnes made it clear again that the door is open for others any time they are willing to join."

A number of editorials voiced the hope that the French and Russians would join the United States and Britain in an integrated program, but in case of their refusal, said the **Des Moines (Iowa) Register:** "We shall simply have to make the best of it.... in any case, we have at least a concrete program, and we are beginning to act upon it."

Cleveland Plain-Dealer: The US economic policy "has as its objective reconstruction and rehabilitation which will ease the burdens of military occupation and make it possible once more for the German people to establish and maintain for themselves a fair standard of living. It goes without saying that proper measures will be taken to prevent rearmament and a repetition of the events which preceded the second world war."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "It was not

in a mood of forgive-and-forget that Secretary Byrnes addressed his words . . . he reminded the Germans they must pay the price of their militarism in reparations, in work, in struggle, and indefinite military supervision by the Allies. But he stated it as America's policy that they should be permitted self-government, direction of their own peacetime economy and retention of their nation as a unit"

Baltimore Sun: "The objective (of the central administrative system being tried out now in US — British Zones) is a freer exchange of commodities and a general economic treatment of the country as a whole. If the other powers should agree, much would be achieved without political significance. This is recognized by Mr. Byrnes in his advocacy of formation of a provisional government in the form of a German National Council (to be charged with preparing the draft of a federal constitution for Germany)"

Several papers believed that economic union in two zones would be "an imperfect effort" unless the Soviets and French join in the program. **St. Louis Star-Times** said "The Russians still control the bread-basket of Germany" and France "must be persuaded to relinquish its demands for awhile if the merged British and US Zones are to be taken off the dole."

Approval of UN Applicants

The UN Security Council's action in voting favorably on three of eight applicants for United Nations membership was criticized by US newspaper editorials as a setback to hopes for universality of UN membership. Editorials regretted that the US proposal for approval of all eight applicants was not adopted, and assailed the Soviet's attitude in opposing the applications of Portugal and Eire.

Sweden, Iceland and Afghanistan were approved. Albania and Outer Mongolia, backed by the Soviet, did not get the required majority and the Soviet vetoed Trans-

Jordan, Portugal and Eire.

The **Washington Post** said in part: "There is nothing else to conclude from the (Security Council's) session than that the principle of universality of membership has gone by the boards. The test for admission now is not whether a nation is sovereign or peace-loving in its own right, but whether it has had the foresight to establish diplomatic relations with the Kremlin"

"Russia may have had a legitimate reason for questioning the independence of Trans-Jordan, just as we were suspicious of Outer Mongolia and Albania, but this certainly did not enter into the applications of Eire and Portugal. They are long established nations with long established governments. Their exclusion from the international organization clearly thwarts the principles of the UN and is a loss to the community of nations."

Chicago Sun: "Universality of membership is an essential goal for the United Nations. Until it is attained, the organization cannot speak for all mankind"

"Yet — although a line needs to be drawn against the states whose continued regimes were Axis allies and enemies of the United Nations — the greatest latitude should be followed in admitting other members. Accordingly, the American proposal to the Security Council for blanket admission of all eight applicants was absolutely sound"

"The principal objection to certain of applicants is, of course, that they are satellites of great powers and not genuinely free agents . . . but would any of them be less free if a member of the United Nations?"

New Orleans Times-Picayune: "Five of eight applicants for admission to UN have been made a political football in contravention of the World Charter, which prescribes merely that they shall be peace loving and able and willing to carry out their obligations. This is because Russia apparently wants to admit only those that will fit immediately into her bloc . . . and because the United States finally has been driven to tantamount use of the veto in pure retaliation."

sequent to the attainment of political power by this party.

The minimum program calls for the establishment of an "anti-fascist parliamentary democratic republic." Under such a republic, war criminals and Nazis would be punished and there would be a "total elimination from public life, from all offices and industrial management of fascists and reactionaries." A further demand is for "democratic land reform." From the Marxist point of view these goals mean a virtual social and economic revolution aimed at destroying the economic basis of the capitalist system of freedom of enterprise and of private ownership of the means of production. In Marxist ideology a capitalist or big land owner is *ipso facto* a "fascist or reactionary."

The destruction of the capitalist system naturally entails its replacement by a plan-

ned economy and the socialization of public utilities, mines and other natural resources, and financial institutions. Political and economic power should be concentrated in the hands of "true democrats and proven anti-fascists," by which are meant primarily the representatives of the KPD and its satellite groups. The immediate program is rounded out by reform of the educational system, creation of a unified Germany and the acknowledgement of the reparations obligation.

The ultimate objective of the Communist Party is the establishment of a Socialist State with a classless society following the destruction of the capitalist system, and the Communist program contains a threat to revolutionary means "if the capitalist class forsakes the ground of democracy."

Guardians of Liberty

"He that would make his own liberty secure must guard even his enemy from oppression." That quotation, used recently by Mr. Justice Rutledge of the United States Supreme Court in a minority opinion, carries with it a great lesson which we could well learn and practice.

The job of the occupation forces in Germany is to make American liberty secure. It is to guarantee our children and, in a vast number of cases, even ourselves against having to re-do a dark and bloody job. There are too many wrecked American tanks staring like naked skulls; too many bodies of American boys buried in foreign lands; too many broken homes and hearts for us as a nation to lose such a costly victory. Yet that victory might easily be lost. Whether it is lost or not rests, not alone upon the leaders of the occupation forces or the Military Government, but directly upon each of us as individuals. Private Bill Jones, Captain Tom Smith and General So and So have the same responsibility. The answer to the question is one of education. If we by our actions

aid in educating the German people, teaching them the principles of democracy, we are doing job. On the other hand if we attempt to teach them on the one side and by our actions fail to live up to our teaching on the other we are gaining nothing. We must be firm, but we must also be fair. Firmness is imperative, for without it we will not have accomplished our mission. Practice liberty and democracy we will, and deal fairly we must. If and when force is needed we will know its use.

The job we have may be a long one. The men of the occupation army are accomplishing a mission, not so dangerous but equally as important as those who came before them. The men of today are writing the guarantee of an enlightened world of tomorrow. We are representatives of a free America, and as such it behooves us as individuals to inculcate by precept and example the very best that is America. It behooves us to stay until the job is finished, no matter how long the tour, for in so doing lies our chance to safeguard our own liberty.

Editorial in Third US Army Newsletter.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS *(Continued from page 2)*

Transfer of Reichsautobahn Electrical Communications	AG 311 (IA) 4 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Vehicle and Traffic Code	Circular No. 124 4 Sept 1946, USFET
Amendment of Military Government Regulations	AG 010.6 (MD) 4 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Opening and Closing of Hospitals	AG 323.3 MCH-AGO 5 Sept 1946, USFET
Control Council Law No. 34, "Dissolution of the Wehrmacht" . . .	AG 010 (AD) 5 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Morning Reports	AG 330.33 AGU 6 Sept 1945, USFET
Ordnance Emergency Service	Circular No. 125 6 Sept 1946, USFET
Downgrading of Classified Records	AG 312.1 AGO 7 Sept 1946, USFET
Decentralization of Responsibility to German Authorities Concerning Displaced Persons and Refugees	AG 383.7 (PW) 9 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Registered Travel Authority for Correspondents	AG 210.487 BPR-AGO 9 Sept 1946, USFET
Displaced Persons Publishing Activities	AG 383.7 GEC-AGO 9 Sept 1946, USFET
Return of Escaped Prisoners of War to the French Zone of Austria .	AG 383.6 (AD) 9 Sept 1946, OMGUS
War Trophies	AG 332.2 GAP-AGO 9 Sept 1946, USFET
Personnel Questionnaires for OMGUS Machine Records	AG 461 (PO) 10 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Organization of the US Forces, European Theater	AG 322 BPR-AGO 10 Sept 1946, USFET
Movement of Dependents	Circular No. 127 10 Sept 1946, USFET
Instructions for Disposal of Confiscated Literature and Material of a Nazi and Militarist Nature	AG 007 (CS) 10 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Improper Maintenance Practices	AG 634 ORD-AGO 10 Sept 1946, USFET
Reaffirmation of Common User Principle Regarding Petroleum Facilities at Oversea Bases	AG 463.7 GDS-AGO 10 Sept 1946, USFET
National Importance of FIAT Program	AG 322 (ED) 12 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Registration of Ordnance Items by Serial Numbers	Circular No. 128 12 Sept 1946, USFET

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the **Weekly Information Bulletin** may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.